At \$1.00 per Annm, in Advance.

OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

VOL. 34----NO. 30.

DIRECTORY. JACKSON COUNTY OFFICIAL DIREC-TORY.

1878.

Judge, Court of Common Pleas—Porter Du-Hadway.
State Senator—Irvine Dungan.
Representative—Arthur B. Monahan.
Probate Judge—John J. C. Evans.
Auditor—Thomas W. Patterson.
Treasurer—James R. Hunter.
Clerk—William H. Horton.
Sheriff—John M. Ewing.
Prosecuting Attorney—C. A. Atkinson.
Surveyor—John D. Brown.
Recorder—Enoch H. Lewis.
Commissioners—John S. McGhee, Geo. W.
Brown and Van Buren Johnson.
Infirmary Directors—A. F. McCarley, Peter
Bunn and L. G. Dyson
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
Lick Township—James A. Aleshire, David

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Lick Township—James A. Aleshire, David Davis, Ambrose Scott.

Scioto Township — James Davis, Robert Beatty, Jos. L. Wiseman.

Hamilton—Harrison Canter, George Gilliland.

Jefterson—J. Edward Jones, Ed. D. Davis.

Madison—Jonathan Davis, Edward Hunt, Daniel Herbert.

Bloomfield—Williamson Scurlock, Grimsley Poor. Milton-Thomas J. Williams, Samuel Demp-

ey. Washington—J. H. Wilson, John G. Ray. Jackson—Joseph Rowland, I. H. McCormick. Franklin—Armpstead Scurlock, Joseph J. Spriggs.
Liberty—Alfred Lewis, John McCartney. POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

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Rays—I. H. McCormick.
Keystone—B. H. Moore.
Camba—B. B. Evans.
Rocky Hill—E. W. Marvin.
Eurekaville—Adam Winfough.

Church Directory for Jackson, 0 .- 1878. CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Elder J. P. Ewing Pastor. Freaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M., and at night. Sabbath School every Lord's Day at 9 A. M.

Day at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. K.
Gibson, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at
10% A. M., and at night. Sabbath School every
Sabbath at 9 A. M. Teachers' meeting Tuesday
evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.
Choir meeting Friday evening. Woman's Missionary meeting 1st Monday in every month.
Communion service 1st Sabbath in March
June, September and December.

WERHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.— METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHARCH.
Rev. C. F. Creighton, Pastor. Preaching every
Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and at night. Teachers'
meeting Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting
Thursday evening. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 A. M.

bath at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. W. Llovd. Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and at Lamplighting. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting and Teacher's Meeting every Wednesday evening. Choir Meeting every Thursday evening.

Post-Office Bulletin for Jackson, Ohio.

Post-Office is open during the week from 6:00 m. to 8:00 p. m., but never on Sunday. MAIL GOING NORTH—Closes at 9:54 a. m. and 6:17 p. m. The mail closing at 5:34 p. m. is a through mail to Cincinnati, Ohio, and all points West and South of there, and Grafton, MAIL GOING SOUTH—Closes at 2:20 p. m., ally, being all the mail South. WEBER, GRAHAMSVILLE & MABEE'S —Closes at 7a. m. on Friday.

MAIL ON NARROW GAUGE—Going West, closes at 3:45 p. m. and at 7 p. m. The mail closing at 7 p. m. does not leave until 5:15 a. m. next day. It takes mail for all points North of Waverly, O., on the Scioto Valley R. R., and all Foreign and United States mail except Md., Va., W. Va., N. C., and D. C., and all points on the Portsmouth Branch and East of Hamden Junction, Ohio, to Parkersburg, W. Va. The mail closing at 3:45 takes mail for Meadow Branch, Beaver and Waverly, only. EUREKAVILLE-Closes at 1 p. m. every

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VECETABLES.

## VEGETABLES!

The undersigned takes this method of in forming the citizens of Jackson and vicinity,

times by calling at J. F. Cook's on Broad-

## JACKSON

A Progressive Newspaper, Devoted to Politics and Miscellaneous Reading, and Particularly to the Interests of Jackson County.

JACKSON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1878.

ESTABLISHED IN MARCH, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 1622.

Obituary Notices under ten lines, free. Over 0 lines, \$1.00. Legal advertisements, rates fixed by Statute. Marriage notices, 50 cents each. Editorial notices, 10 cents per line, each in-

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th \$1 00 \$1 50 \$2 00 \$2 50 \$4 00 \$6 00 \$10 00 1 75 2 50 3 00 3 50 5 00 8 00 14 00 2 00 3 00 3 50 4 00 6 00 9 00 16 00 2 50 4 00 4 50 5 00 8 00 11 00 20 00 3 00 4 25 4 75 5 50 10 00 18 00 27 00 5 00 6 50 7 50 8 00 12 00 20 00 35 00 8 00 9 50 11 00 12 00 20 00 35 00 10 00 12 00 13 50 14 25 25 00 37 50 75 00 12 00 15 00 18 50 22 00 35 00 60 00 100 00

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45 Years Before the Public. THE CENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

CELEBRATED

FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPERSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. DAIN in the right side, under the edge I of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he dis-

after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged. AGUE AND FEVER.

trusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but

cases have occurred where few of them

existed, yet examination of the body,

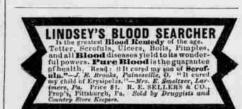
DR. C. McLane's LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to

give them a FAIR TRIAL. For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

LEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine are never sugar coated, Every box has a red wax seal on the lid. with the impression Dr. McLane's LIVER

PILLS. The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear Bros. on the wrappers. Insist upon having the genuine DR, C, McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane,

spelled differently but same pronunciation.



For ten years Tutt's Pills have been the recognized Standard Family Medicine in the Atlantic States. Scarcely a family can be found from Maine to Mexico that does no use them. It is now proposed to make their virtues known in the WEST. A Single Trial will Establish

their Merits. Do They Cure Every Thing? NO.-They are for Diseases that result from MALARIAL POISO a DERANCED LIVER, such as Chills, Colic, Sick-Headache, Chronic

Dyspepsia, Bilious and Typhoid Fevers Diarrhos, Nervousness, Digziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Chronic Constipation, Piles, &c. NATURE WARNS YOU

That Your LIVER IS DISORDERED When you have a
Dull pain in Shoulders; Coated Tongue;
Cosuve Bowels; Weight in the Stomach
after Eating; Sour Eructations; Aversion to Exertion of Body or Mind.

BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE TAKE TUTT'S PILLS!!

The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, and in a short time follows an Ap-petite, good Digestion, SOLID FLESH & HARD MUSOLE. THE WEST SPEAKS. BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE."

DR. TUTT -I have used your Pills for Dyspensia, Weak Stomach and Nervousuess. I never had anything to do me so much good in the way of medicine. They are as good as you represent them. They are the best Pill in Existence, and I do all I can to acquain others with their good merits. J. W. TIBBETTS, Dacota, Minn. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

Sick Headache CARTER'S Positively Cured by these Little Pills. ITTLE IVER PILLS. CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

\$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Brsf-ness legitlmate. Particulars free.

S din the known world. Sample Wolch Free to Adente. Address. A. Courren & Co., Chicago.

\$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a peter with every order. Out- fit free, J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Randall Academy.

Berlin, Jackson Co., Ohio-

(From Blackwood's Magazine.) Companions on the Road.

Life's milestones, marking year on year, Pass ever switter as we near The final goal, the silent end To which our fated footsteps tend. A year once seemed a century, Now like a day it hurries by, And doubts and fears our hearts oppress, And all the way is weariness.

Ah me! how glad and gay we were, Youth's sap in all our veins astir, When long ago with spirits high, A happy careless company, We started forth, when everything Wore the green glory of the Spring, And all the fair wide world was ours To gather as we would its flowers!

Then, Life almost eternal seemed, And Death a dream so vaguely dreamed, That in the distance scarce it threw A cloud-shade on the mountains blue, That rose before us soft and fair, Clothed in ideal hues of air, To which we meant in after-time, Strong in our manhood's strength, to climb.

How all has changed! Years have gone by, How all has changed! Years have gone by And of that joyous company With whom our youth first journeyed on, Who—who are left? Alas, not one! Love earliest loitered on the way. Then turned his face and slipped away; And after him with footsteps light The fickle Graces took their flight, And all the careless joys that lent Their revelry and merriment Grew silenter, and, ere we knew, Had smiled their last and said "adicu."

Hope faltering then with doubtful mind Began to turn and look behind, And we, half questioning, were fain To follow with her back again; But Fate still urged us on our way And would not let us pause or stay. Then to our side with plaintive eye, In place of Hope came Memory. And murmured of the Past, and told Dear stories of the days of old. Until its very dross seemed gold, And Friendship took the place of Loye, And strove in vain to us to prove That Loye was light and insincere—Not worth a man's regretful tear. Hope faltering then with doubtful mind

Ah ! all in vain-grant 'twas a cheat Ah! all in vain—grant 'lwas a cheat, Yet no voice ever was so sweet— No presence like to Love's, who threw Enchantment over all we knew; And still we listen with a sigh, And back, with fond tears in the eye, We gaze to catch a glimpse again Of that dear place—but all in vain. Preach not, O stern Philosophy! Nought we can have, and nought we see,

ever be so pure, so glad, cautiful, as what we had. Our steps are sad—our steps are slow-Nothing is like the long ago, Gone is the keen, intense delight— The perfume faint and exquisite— The glory and the effluence Finat haloed the enraptured sense, When Falth and Love were at our side, and common Life was deified.

Our shadows that we used to throw Behind us, now before us grow;
For once we walked toward the sun,
But now, Life's full meridian done,
They change, and in their chill we move,
Further away from Faith and Love.
A chill is in the air—no more Our thoughts with joyous impulse soar, But creep along the level way, Waiting the closing of the day. s side Death's awful mysteries Beyond, what waits for us, who knows? New Life, or infinite repose?

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The Interests of the Nation and Welfare of the People.

AN ADDRESS BY THE HON. NEAL DOW. The Westminister Review said some time ago: "The question how the people the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming are to be properly fed; indeed, how they are to be at all, is an important problem, the solution of which may well challenge the closest attention of our ablest statesmen." This was said in connection with the almost boundless povcrty and pauperism of great numbers of the English people. Trade was and is greatly depressed in the United Kingdom; a great many working-people are without employment; many mills, forges, and factories are closed; grim want stares the people in the face. Without the speedy return of commercial prosperity, starvation or deportation seem to be the only alternatives to great masses of the English people. The reviewer may well say that the question of food for the peo-

> lenge the anxious care and thought of her ablest statesmen. It is quite curious to see that the English press, in the discussion of this subject, generally ignores the prime cause of all this tremendous mischief; at the same time that it is obvious to the most care-

ple has become a matter of immense im-

portance in England, and may well chal-

less observer. The newspaper writers and the reviewers say that England has lost her trade largely through the sharp competition of other countries, and especially through that of America. They say that the ignorant, stupid, and drunken work people of their own country cannot compete successfully with the shrewd, sharp, educated working men of America. They say also that the loss of English trade is largely due to dishonest practices in the adulteration of English goods, of whatever kind; so that American goods, even at higher prices, are preferred in foreign markets. They say also that the rapid United States, and in their constantly ple with half a breakfast and no hope of improving modes of production, enable

American manufactures to undersell British goods even in British markets. whole of it is so; but these speculations | tience, respect for rights of property, | bidden, under severe penalties of fine and do not touch at all the great cause of the strict observance of public faith. On the imprisonment, and intoxicating liquors loss and depression of English trade and the extreme want of and misery of great masses of the people. Even when trade, ten years ago, was at its highest point of prosperity, when all England's workingpeople were employed at wages so high that the country had never seen the like before, causes were in active operation, under the fostering care of the government, which prevented the working people from deriving any important advantage from their circumstances of ex- in favor of a monarchical government in the state, all in the direction of greater ceptional prosperity, and they were kept such a condition that a reverse in trade-the coming of a dull time-would throw them, in a week, upon the parish

The British Government during all mark: As the liquor trade flourishes and ed and maddened by grogshops on our grows every legitimate industry languish es and dies. The liquor trade seems to be interwoven with every habit of Brit vice, and crime of the community. In 1857 the liquor bill of the United

out of these things. So that thoughtful Englishmen say that, unless all this shall Zealander will stand on a broken arch of London Bridge, looking upon the wonderful ruins of a great city and those of an mmense empire.

solutely lost and wasted, so far as any the vagabond classes of the country. good comes from it to the nation or peo is poverty, pauperism, suffering, crime, insanity, and premature death.

intimate and inevitable relation of the already see our great cities-the most of liquor traffic to the national degradation and decadence, who are striving with all their might to change the public opinion in relation to it, and thus so change the factured there by fraud and the groglaw of incense into one of promotion. It is not a little curious to observe the te- ing the complexion of the government nacity and obstinacy with which the and the policy of the states and the na-Government opposes every movement in | tion. this direction, and how it promotes the extension and permanency of that horrid general and more thorough system of trade which lives only on the misery of education than that we have now in all

In this country the agitation against that this is not and cannot be sufficient the liquor traffic and the demand for its legal prohibition have assumed very large gers and the fate predicted with so much proportions. It is not too much to say that with us this matter of prohibition now occupies a front rank among the great moral, social, religious, political questions of the day. We understand minent? In Maine, more than has yet been effected to avert the danger that every intelligent man must see to be imminent? In Maine, more than twentywell that the perpetuity of our free republican institutions is impossible except with an intelligent, educated, and moral people; and nowhere among us is it denied or doubted that the liquor traffic, more than all other causes of evil, tends to render the people ignorant, degraded brutal, and to unfit them absolutely to bear their share of public burdens and to discharge in any fit and proper manner their share of public duties; that it prepares them only to swell the ranks of the langerous classes of the community, who hate law and order and strive to overthrow them.

Nearly twenty years ago, Lord Macaulay, in writing to an eminent American, predicted the failure of an attempt to found a republic, and said, without hesi tation or reservation, that our free insti tutions, depending upon the will of the people and resting on universal suffrage, must inevitably fail. His words are:

"I have long been convinced that instito you that I am of a very different opinion. Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. boring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the Old World; and while this is the case republican institutions may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. I seriously apprehend that you will, in some season of adversity, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning that you will act like people who should in a year of scarcity devour all the seed orn, and thus make the next year one of absolute famine. There will be, I fear, spoliation. The spoliation will increase distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stop you. Your Constitution is all sail, and no ballast and no anchor. When society has

came from without, while your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country." Again he says: "The supreme authori other is a demagogue ranting about the kept anywhere for unlawful sale tyranny of capitalists and usurers, \*

likely to be preferred by those whose

children are crying for bread?" When these words came first to the impression upon us. They had their origin, we thought, in an inveterate preju-But we now understand more clearly than ever before that free democratic forms of government will be impossible except among an educated, intelligent, for support or into circumstances of great and virtuous people. We already see distress. indicate a possible, if not a probable, fulthese years has been encouraging and fostering with jealous care and exceptional anxiety one particular branch of trade and bloody, taking forcible possession of -the liquor traffic-which has suffered vast industrial establishments only to no depression during all these dark days destroy, involving a value of many miltress; but which, on the contrary, has simultaneously in many distant parts of been growing, flourishing, and prosper-ing, as never before in the history of the of foreigners, bred in the slums, gutters, country. The facts fully justify the re- and grogshops of Europe, with blood ir-

We see men of influence and of official position sympathizing freely and openly ish society, with every fiber of the British | with these wild bands of robbers, insen constitution, and the present British diaries and murderers, and stigmatizing every interest of the nation and the peo communities from rapine, pillage, and sympathy with wrong or wrong-doers, ple-a trade which lives and thrives only conflagration. We see municipal author least of all with liquor-sellers, stigmatized measures whatever to protect the property and lives of peaceable and quiet citi-Kingdom was about \$300,000,000; in 1866 | zens from outrage, and spoliation, and | wholeseld. Kingdom was about \$300,000,000; in 1866 zens from outrage, and spoliation, and wholesaid was about \$415,000,000; in 1872 it was about \$45,000,000; in 1877 it was about \$650,000,000; in 1878 i

fering, and crime-with the enormous crimes they may commit against persons orators felt themselves wronged and in- to many ingenious devices to evade the wit., the liquor traffic, without which taxation upon the community growing or property, against civil, personal politisulted by it. ical, or religious rights; making open be changed, the time must be much near-dies, and rascals of the whole country er than Macaulay thought when his New that, for the future, there shall be free

profligate, drunken hordes, all over the country, denouncing prudence, industry, party hack politicians or to the interests Maine were disappointed; and for that If the money spent in strong drink by country, denouncing prudence, industry, the British people—or even the half of it—were, instead, spent in the purchase erty, the result of industry and economy, of more and better food, of more and better clothing, in more comfortable hab- labor as a degrading badge of servitude way, and the trade of the country would be stimulated and prospered as never be fore in its history. At present the enormous sums spent in strong drink are absolutely lost and wasted and prospered as never be solutely lost and wasted and prospered as never be economy the just reward of these great virtues, and bestowing their familiary that these men abandoned their opposition and came into the new movement as prohibitionists par excellence and assumed to lead it; precisely as the pro-slavery politicians came into the triumphore. itations, and in more and better educa- and slavery; denouncing the rich as the

It is quite time that the thoughtful ple; but, in fact, the amount is far worse part of our people, that our statesmen than lost, because the only return for it should take note of all this and should cast about for a remedy. Without some cuted as easily and as promptly as any of powerful instrumentality, beyond any our other criminal laws, and with no that we have at present in the country, more friction in our courts or elsewhere the venders of coscene books and process and with any other men who live by fraud or violence against society.

This process of increase to the penalcast about for a remedy. Without some But there are not wanting men and women in England, and many of them influential in many ways, who see the intimate and in the country, women in England, and many of them that we have at present in the country, the fate predicted by Lord Macaulay to our institutions will be inevitable. We shops-going far to control and determ-

> It will not be easy to provide a more our Northern states; and it is evident confidence by that eminent Englishman. What, then, can be done more than has to the nation and to free institutions the world over. The people of Maine believed the liquor traffic to be the fruitful source of poverty, pauperism, suffering, and crime and the greatest danger to the prosperity of the country and to personal and civil rights. They resolved, therefore, to put it under the ban of the law, with pains and penalties sufficient to expel it thoroughly from the state. The iquor traffic was regarded as the deadliest enemy to the state, to its peace and prosperity, to law and order, and to ev-

ery legitimate industry. It fills our workhouses and jails and lunatic asylums; it makes miserable and wretched thousands of homes and many tutions purely democratic must, sooner but for it would be comfortable and hap- in the most formal way that it was a ported from abroad by the cargo-

I know that many persons believe the liquor traffic, however malign its influ-ence, to be an inevitable evil; that it As long as you have a boundless extent cannot be suppressed; that, if its tend-of fertile and unoccupied land, your la- ency be to degrade the people, and

from it. Everywhere its withering, cut, in New York, in Massachusetts, in in the old time in Maine, a loss and blighting influence was seen. The earn- Pennsylvania, and, indeed, in every waste annually, through the liquor trafings of the people spent in drink; the Northern state the temperance men are fic, of more than \$26,000,000; while at entered on this downward progress, eith- products of all their industry were largely numerous enough and influential enough | the outside limit it cannot be now more entered on this downward progress, either some composition or liberty must perish.—
Either some Coesar or Napoleon will strong hand, or your republic will be as the foman impire was in the little, with through the country was as distinctly this difference, that the Huns and Van marked by their destructive effects as enactment of suitable and sufficient laws. The financial distress which has been good faith. dals who managed the Roman Empire that of a fire through a forest. A bill carefully drawn of outlawry to

legislature, was passed without change in both houses through all its stages in one y in your country is entrusted to the day-in the Lower House 86 to 40, and other words, to the poarest and most ig ond of June, 1851, at y o clock in the other words, to the poarest and most ig morning, the bill was signed by the morning, the bill was signed by the majority of citizens told by the head; in | in the Senate 18 to 10. And on the sec-\* liable to seizure at sight by sheriffs, conwhile thousands of honest folks are in stables, and police, and might be searched want. Which of the two candidates is for anywhere by warrant, and, if found, were seized; and when condemned in open court, as being intended for unlawful sale, they were to be destroyed, like knowledge of our people, they made no poisonous reptiles and dangerous animpression upon us. They had their or mals. Such is the law of Maine at this day. Since 1851 there have been several dice against republican institutions and additional agts against the liquor traffic stringency. And in 1877 another act, far more stringent than any which had preceded it, was passed without a dissenting voice in either house. No fact can be more significant than this of the public opinion in the state relating to the liquor traffic, regarded as it is by our and spoken of as such everywhere.

people as "the gigantic orimo of orimes" This Maine Law, so called, was not acquiesced in quietly by all our people Large stocks of liquors were on hand in of financial confusion, disorder, and dis lions of dollars. These mobs arising all our larger cities and towns, and stocks. of them, more or less costly, were in the palousness. But always the constitutionality of the law was sustained. It was "poisoners general; driving the people to hell like sheep; murdering them by

STANDARD.

that, for the future, there shall be free scope for all their villainies.

We hear the low and angry mutterings and threats of the idle, lazy, thriftless, profligate, drunken hordes, all over the hostility to the new law of prohibition, and it was only after many crushing de-feats by the people at the ballot-boxes

did not help to win.

Now, the Maine Law in Maine is exethan with our laws punishing smaller offenses against the general good-to-wit, Maine, until we reach the point where robbery, house-burning, outrages of what- the rascals who defy the law as it now ever sort against property or persons. stands will not venture further; so that The result of this policy of prohibition in the very near future we shall have a has been to drive out of the liquor trade every man with any claim to a decent character, leaving it entirely in the hands of a few of the lowest and vilest of our foreign population, who carry it on secretly, on a very small scale, and only in our larger towns and cities. The men ate: "The liquor traffic is the gigantic in Maine now engaged in the great crime of crimes."

against society are literally of the dregs A disinterested and most conclusive of the people. I do not think it doing testimony to the actual operation of the them any wrong to say that they would law and to the present position of the as readily rob, burn, or murder for liquor traffic in Maine has been given by money or for passion, if the penalties on Count Griffenberg, commander of the detection were no greater. As the result of the Maine Law, the liquor traffic is which has been lying for some weeks in absolutely driven out of more than three one of the ports of the state.

followed by its overthrow. No considerations of state or national policy, aside from this question of supreme importthe liquor traffic.

cy, opening up all reasonable and proper On the 1st of June, 1851, the liquor trary, it repelled; and at last, after most sumers is vastly greater.

day—in the Lower House 86 to 40, and in the Senate 18 to 10. And on the second of June, 1851, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the bill was signed by the second of June as signed by the second o voters. improvement in the manufactures of the day will come when a multitude of peo govrnor, and from that moment it ay? It is not a little singular that every spite of that, the valuation of the town ple with half a breakfast and no hope of became the law of the state. This more than half a dinner will choose a act reversed the policy of license to the great many intelligent men who are abnow larger than ever before, having gainlegislature. Is it possible to doubt what liquor traffic, and substituted for it solutely without correct information upon the policy of prohibition. The sale on this point. There is no policy and lost \$70,000,000 in that time, and New A great deal of this is true-indeed, the one side is a statesman preaching pa- of intoxicating liquors was sternly for. can be none so important as this in its York and Brooklyn in proportion-all of relations to every interest-the highest | them constantly losing since 1873. Bosinterests-of nation, state, and people. | ton, New York, Brooklyn, with free rum: In Maine a bold and decided stand was but Portland with prohibition stringenttaken upon it twenty-seven years ago; ly enforced. It must be with a commuyet everywhere, especially among educated men and among so-called statesmen, of industry squandered in strong drink there is almost profound ignorance upon | leads inevitably to poverty and want. its workings and results. This policy has terests in all Christian countries; and tire value of its property, real estate and yet the great body of leaders in the personal estate of every kind, in every Church in all lands are either profoundly ignorant or indifferent to the whole matthe progress of the Christian religion in all these many years. The national through the world, or even in its hearty drink bill is stated, on official authority. acceptance by their own people and in its legitimate effect upon their lives and cluding smuggled liquors and "crooked" upon the condition of society.

shops and hotel; all over the state, the more helpful to the nation than any twenty years to more than twenty-five whole of them liable to seizure and destruction on sight. Generally these community abounding in mere wealth, thousand million dollars; while the total struction on sight. liquors were sent away immediately to other States, and such stocks of them 32 were seized were defended in the courts moral, intelligent, and religious; but thirty thousand million dollars. So we with all ingenuity, subtlety, and unscrue many examples of the destruction of na have the ghastly fact that now the peo-Government has been truly said to represent as outlaws and villains all those who, unsent in a special manner that particular der and by authority of law, exerted trade, which is in deadly hostility to themselves to save large cities and whole men of integrity and honor, with no by to its duty to help to the will certainly be accused by and considered its property in every period of a little modern Christianity is only civilized its property in every period of a little heathenism. If this be not true, the more than twenty years. God had graterially be accused by and considered its property in every period of a little heathenism. If this be not true, the more than twenty years of the very period of a little heathenism. If this be not true, the more than twenty years of the very period of a little heathenism. If this be not true, the modern christianity is only civilized its property in every period of a little heathenism. If this be not true, the more than twenty years of the very period of a little heathenism. If this be not true, the more than twenty years of the very period of a little heathenism. If this be not true, the more than twenty years of the very period of a little heathenism. If this be not true, the more than twenty years of the very period of a little heathenism. If this be not true, the more than twenty years of the very period of a little heathenism. on the poverty, pauperism, degradation, ities of great and rich cities taking no by Wesley, more than a century ago, as complete suppression of the liquor traffic, his appetites, passions, and greed, has that insurmountable obstacle to the hap piness of the people and the progress of multitudes of people. the Gospel through the world.

proclamation, in fact, to the roughs, row- the political machine, who set up "states- cution. Instantly upon the enactment

of any party. These men generally assumed an attitude of active and bitter acted six other and supplementary measures, each of greater stringency than any one which preceded it. Each sucanti-slavery movement as its special crime by statute, and punished as such. friends and leaders, carrying off all the honors and the fruits of the victory they keepers of gambling houses and brothels. the venders of obscene books and pic-

ties of the law will go steadily on in

fourths of the territory of the State. It versation with Attorney General Emery, minent? In Maine, more than twentyseven years ago, the people attempted to
solve that problem of infinite importance lages, and exists only on a very small much pleased, indeed, with the workings scale in the larger towns, and only in the low, bad parts of them.

of your Maine Law. We never saw or heard of anything so wonderful. Why. heard of anything so wonderful. Why, The Republican party in Maine has alwes end our men on the shore with the ways had in its platform the policy of prohibition and the vigorous enforcement of laws to that end as its most with the natives and come back to us at ment of laws to that end as its most prominent feature. This party owes its ascendency in Maine chiefly to the state of the most of the most of the most of the natives and come back to us at advantage of the new system; for when ascendency in Maine chiefly to the state of the most of the natives and come back to us at advantage of the new system; for when ascendency in Maine chiefly to the state of the natives and come back to us at advantage of the new system; for when ascendency in Maine chiefly to the ascendency in Maine chiefly to the hearty endorsement of that policy, and a withdrawal from it would be instantly much to their advantage. Now, if liquor were sold, we should be obliged to keep them on board all the time, otherwise they would become intoxicated, get into ery legitimate industry.

Everybody knows this charge against the liquor traffic to be true. It impoverishes, degrades, and brutifies the people—all those who come under its influence.

It suprems imports the word to support or countenance any political party which should oppose or ignore the great question of prohibition of and annihilation to induce the inhabitants, destroy property, insult your people and make them all their enemies. Oh! I assure you we are very much pleased with your Maine Law."

Before the Maine Law our people For many years the Democratic party made opposition to prohibition a disand more. They were produced in the thousands of wives and children, which tinct plank in its platform, declaring state in great quantities and were imor later, destroy liberty or civilizatson, or py. It changes good husbands, fathers, great lover and promoter of temperance cargoes; but now there is not a distilboth. In Europe, where the population into bad ones; good and useful men is dense, the effect of such institutions into bad and dangerous members of sowould be almost instantaneous. You ciety. In short, but for it there would or patriot, as all its history abundantly state and has not been for many years, may think your country enjoys an exemption from these evils. I frankly own ous classes in the country. ance, but a great injury to that eminent but now half a million, I think, will Democratic virtue; that "a stringent cover the cost of all that is smuggled into license law" was the wisest and best poli | the state and sold in violation of law. Governor Dingley says one million of facilities for suitable and moderate in dollars is the outside figure, and I am through them to degrade and destroy our dulgence of the natural appetite for whis quite content to take that as the limit; free institutions, we have no remedy, but ky, while it would prevent excess, by must submit to that fate. The men of taking away all inducements to secret within half that sum has never been de-Maine thought otherwise, and with a selling and drinking. But the declara- nied or doubted, so far as I know, by any strong hand and an inflexible will they tion of this fundamental Democratic enemy of prohibition. This sum (\$13, attempted the work of destroying that great enemy of every good thing.

| Strong mand and all this fundamental Democratic | 000,000 | is only the wholesale cost of the sonably be expected to do. On the contraffic was a licensed trade in Maine, as mature deliberation on the part of the From the earliest days of the temperin all other states and nations, protected leaders, it was formally determined to ance reform it has been said that the in-

> for its suppression. I wonder that Re- brooding over this and other nations for publican politicans do not see that the the last five years has been and the liquor traffic was presented to the suppression of the liquor traffic inures to is now far less felt in Maine than the benefit of that party. Every grog-shop is a rifle pit to kill off Republican Portland, the largest city in the state, suffered from a vast conflagration in nity as with an individual; the products

> > I do not think it too much to say that a most important relation to the Church, before the Maine Law the people of the to Church work, and to all religious in state consumed in strong drink the enperiod of twenty years. This statement may be the more startling when I add ter, as they would not be, could not be if that the nation is doing very nearly the their hearts were really interested in same thing now, and has been doing it beer and whisky-a very large amount. The mischiefs coming from the liquor traffic to the moral, intellectual, and spiritual interests of the people are through the public offices. Taking no vastly greater and more dreadful than account of the indirect loss arising from those which touch their physical condi- the consumption of this vast amount of tien; just as a moral, intelligent, and religious community will be happier and terest at six per cent, will amount in tions rich, luxurious, and profiigate. It ple of this country are actually consumhas been said and often repeated that | ing in strong drink the entire value of all by to its duty to help, to the utmost of and industry, there should be food and its great influence and power, in the comfort enough for all; but man, through

that he has Vegetables Of All Kinds in ther season.

The Fall Term begins August 18; 50,000,000, growing with frightful radional teachers engaged for the day, and a Fresh Supply can be had at all times by calling at J. F. Cook's on Broadways St.,

The Fall Term begins August 18; 50,000,000, growing with frightful radional teachers engaged for the day who defended by it. Amount times to call the actual results of prohibition-in Maine? This country, of mobs and rick and outrage and blood, of the laws of God and man, we have no more soil, except under the defense of the law who defenseless. We see, also, in one were soil, except under the state, and none were soil, except under the defense of the law who convict of murder the men who exposed the trampling under foot of law and order, of the laws of God and man, we have no more in the country, of mobs and rick and outrage and blood, of the laws of God and man, we have no more soil to introduce liquors in Languages, Selences, Mathematics, and Vog and and Instrumental Music, with Perimansing and the convert of the law who convert of the law who defenseless. We see, also, in one were soil, except under the country of the country

observation of officers of the law and of mobs cannot be formed. The liquor traf-By all these people, who generally run all others interested in its vigorous exe- fic has a direct tendency to extinguish every good thing wherever it exists, and to fire the blood and brain of ignorant and bad men, and to inspire them to the commission of every sin, shame and crime, in whatever degree of intensity,

whatever form of horror. The people of Maine will have none of it. God helping them, they will never relax their efforts nor turn back from their great undertaking until they shall have expelled from their borders that devilish trade, the fruitful source of every abomination, of every outrage upon all law and order, against all rights-civil, personal, religious—rights of property and of person; a trade which lives only by spreading broadcast over the land poverty, pauperism, crime, insanity, premature death, suffering, wretchedness, hor-ror in every form and in every degree which it is possible for men to endur

Washing.

I have never owned a washing-machine, but I have learned to wash on the same principle and like my new way very

It was taught me by a friend who has lived West for many years and, as help there is very poor and hard to get, she has had to rely on her own strength and wits to get through with the wash of a large household. It is as follows: Put all the pieces that are to be boiled in soak the night before, using only clear, cold water, the coarse ones underneath and the finest on top. Put the boiler on early in the morning, about three quarters full of water, and shred about two inches of a bar of soap in the water. Meanwhile wring out all the fine clothes and, laying them on the table one by one, rub the soiled parts with soap, and when the water in the boiler comes to a hard boil, put them in, a few at a time. Do not fill the boiler too full, as the water must wash through the clothes to extract the dirt. Let them boil from twenty minutes to half an hour, not more. While these are boiling, you can be preparing the coarser pieces in the same way as the first. Take out the fine pieces into a tub and put in the other clothes, adding water if necessary and a little that they need very little rubbing, indeed the napkins and table cloths seldom need Rinse the same as usual, and I, for one, will be surprised if you do not own how much less labor your washing has cost than in the days of old.—[May Day.

"If Mr. Hayes will give us an ernment and States rights, shall we put him out and put in Tilden, hoping, hop-"If Mr. Hayes will give us home goving to better ourselves thereby?

The above is an extract from a speech delivered recently in Georgia by Alex. H. Stevens, late Vice-President of a belligerent machine of desolation, murder and blood called "the Southern Confed eracy." Stevens is now one of Hayes Southern toe-suckers, and fearing his party may refuse to re-elect him to Congress, he shows that Hayes is just as good Democrat as the ex-rebels could wish for. In this he is correct.-[Toledo Sunday Journal.

Miscellaneous.

How to solve the great theological

The great journalists are rapidly dropping off. Raymond, Bennett, Greeley, and now Bryant. And our physician has advised us to take exercise

mystery-fool with an unloaded gun.

Newark, N. J., police made a raid the other night on a place called "The House of Blazes," kept by a woman. It is sus-pected that her first name is Helen. "Brazil's treasury is empty."

"Edison's aurophone will preserve a kiss." We presume no sugar is required

in the preserving. They are sweet enough without, if not too old. Pick the young and fresh ones. The number of men who play a good game of billiards with their nose is limited. Unhappily we cannot say the same of those who play big games with their

out in Sunday's rain in his new white flannel suit, is now advertising for a three foot and a half circus dwarf who wants to buy second hand clothing. "Be active, be active, find something to do"-it will pay well in the long run, between you and me. If you have no

The six foot two young man who went

other business opportunity, why open a conversation. That requires neither capital nor brains. Another attempt has been made to assassinate the Emperor William. It is far better to be a humble book agent than to wear a crown. Everybody feels like killing a book agent, but it can't be

done. A book agent never dies. An art critic says, "the price of pictures improves with age." Mr. Falsom says this is not so. He paid two dollars for a chromo six years ago, and a friend told him yesterday that he wouldn't give

him twenty-five cents for it. In Texas a dog belonging to an orphan is exempt from taxation. But the small boy refuses to exempt the animal's tail from articles of damaged tinware. This shows that corporations are more liberally provided with souls than are the street

A Middletown girl placed some nearly hatched ducks eggs in her bosom and thus helped a brood of young ducks into the world. Young men in that region will do well to omit in the interests of the poultry crop their usual Saturday evening embraces until after the hatch

The Detroit Free Press says that a publisher who pays over \$50 for a poem by Tennyson or any one else, doesn't get the worth of his money. As long as the sweet singer of Michigan writes Tenny-But what, upon the whole, have been the actual results of prohibition in Maine? If there be fear of the red flag of Comdoes seem like a restless piece of extravious does seem like a restless piece of extravious does not be actual results of prohibition in Maine? sonian rhymes for two cents a pound, it